

Remarks

In the Office Action of December 3, 2002, the title was objected to. A new title is submitted herewith.

The specification was also objected to as being a fax copy which lacked subject headings and any form of line numbering or paragraph numbering.

A substitute specification has been submitted to add applicable headings as suggested by the Patent Office rules of practice. In addition, paragraphs have been numbered and the lines of the claims have been numbered as requested in the Office Action.

Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The claims have now been amended to delete the terms "first" and "second" in referring to the respective networks, and to add the terms "first" and "second" to distinguish the two devices which communicate on the two networks, as suggested in the Office action.

Claims 1-5 were also rejected under 35 USC 103(a) for obviousness when Ng et al., US Pat. No. 6,424,647 was considered in view of Szviatovszki et al., US Pat. No. 6,470,010.

Claims 1-5 have been cancelled in view of the corrections made under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, and new claims 6-11 are presented.

Before commenting on the references, it is re-emphasized that the present invention describes a process for establishing a telephone communication on a telephone network (not just a dial-up to a computer network) between two devices, before the two devices are linked to a computer network. The calling device or first device calls the second device on the telephone network, to invite it to a communication on the computer network, by transmitting a message. This message a computer address such as the current Internet server address (URL) of the Internet service provider and a second part specifying a location in memory where the first device has left a further message for the calling

device. The called device connects itself to the computer network and accesses the message. Thus, the communication can be established on the computer network.

Ng et al., US Pat. No. 6,424,647 describes a method in which a caller manually dials a recipient's phone number, therefore engaging a notification routine without transmitting a computer address. Once this notification has been detected by the recipient's Internet phone, both the caller and the recipient are automatically disconnected from the telephone network and are reconnected to the Internet through separate connections. Both parties then submit information about their IP address and their telephone number, and once the information is matched, the Internet connection is complete.

The present invention distinguishes in that the message on the telephone network includes a computer address, such as a URL, which is not present in Ng.

Szviatovszki et al., US Pat. No. 6,470,010, relates to a system in including an ISDN network, linked to an intelligent network and to a data network. When a subscriber switches on a workstation, to which a telephone set is connected, and connects it to a data (computer) network, the subscriber registers with the intelligent network. Information containing the current IP address of the workstation and the personal identification number of the subscriber are then kept in the service provider database of the intelligent network. When another subscriber, the calling subscriber, dials the intelligent network service number and the personal identification number of the subscriber, the intelligent network retrieves, from the database, the information about the called subscriber and accordingly connects the call to the telephone integrated to the workstation to which the subscriber has registered.

To summarize, Szviatovszki describes a way to route calls to a subscriber's location, i.e., the telephone is integrated to the workstation he is working on. Thus, Szviatovszki is a routing process for a call to a called subscriber with the help of a message related to this called subscriber, while the

present claimed invention relates to an invitation, of a calling subscriber to a called subscriber for a connection through the Internet, with the help of a message related to the calling subscriber for a connection through the Internet, with the help of a message related to the calling subscriber. The invention of claim 6 is not therefore suggested to a person of ordinary skill in the art by the teaching of US Pat. No. 6,470,010.

Next, the possible combination of teachings of Szviatovszki and Ng will be addressed. It is respectfully submitted that Szviatovszki does not suggest "incorporating a computer address into a telephone message in order to establish communication," as stated in paragraph 13 of the Office Action.

First, in Sviatovszki, a message is sent from a subscriber to the intelligent network (col. 4, lines 34-36) and is never accessed by the other subscriber. The routing is automatically handled by the intelligent network and is transparent to the subscribers (col. 5, lines 17-24), while in the present invention "the called device . . . accesses the message in order to get the information to establish the connection on the Internet type computer network."

Second, in Szviatovszki, the message is sent to the network by what will be referred to as the called device (col. 5, lines 21-22), while in the present invention, the message is produced by the first or calling device.

In Szviatovszki, the message is related to the called subscriber and is neither accessed by the calling or called subscriber, while in the present invention the message is related to the calling subscriber and is accessed by the called subscriber.

With respect to the remarks in paragraph 14 of the Office Action, the process of the present invention does not describe the calling party sending an e-mail to the called party with the computer routing information. In the present invention, the calling party establishes a connection (not a dial-up to a

computer network) via a telephone network with the called party, in order to transmit the Internet information.


The present invention is one in which the computer terminals identify a potential communication partner through the telephone network prior to actually connecting for communication through the computer data network.

Conclusion

In view of the Amendment and Remarks, reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested. After the amendment, claims 6-11 are pending and a Notice of Allowance for these claims is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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